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—S. A. M. & T. W. & Co. will open this day 25 cases LINEN DAMASK, TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, PILLOW CASES, &c., &c. The goods are of the best quality, and at very low prices. Hotel and housekeepers will find great bargains, as they will be offered at prices much below their value.
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of the Chronic Diseases of the Respiratory, Circulatory, Digestive, Nervous and Muscular Systems of the Human Economy.
THE PHILOSOPHY OF LIVING; OR, THE WAY TO ENJOY LIFE AND ITS COMFORTS, AND TO SECURE LONGEVITY.
With numerous Engravings illustrating the various systems of the human organism.
By A. S. HEATH, M.D.
The above interesting work, on the Prevention and Cure of the Chronic Diseases of the Human Economy, is now ready, and will be sent to any address free of charge. Patients at a distance can consult Dr. HEATH by letter, stating their case fully. Office hours, 9 to 4.
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SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—Our liberal and extensive plan of exchanging our new and latest improved SEWING MACHINES for old machines of every kind, is well known by hundreds. The Avery, Wilson, Grover & Baker, Hunt, Dimes and other inferior Machines, are coming in rapidly to be exchanged. The chance for a profitable bargain is a great one. Apply at our New York office personally, or by letter.
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HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Why suffer if you are sick or suffering? Here is a remedy that will cure you of all ailments. It is a true and powerful medicine, and is sold at the following prices: 25 cents per bottle, 50 cents per bottle, and 1 dollar per bottle. Sold at the following prices: 25 cents per bottle, 50 cents per bottle, and 1 dollar per bottle. Sold at the following prices: 25 cents per bottle, 50 cents per bottle, and 1 dollar per bottle.

New-York Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1856.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

HOUSE, JAN. 16.—A resolution declaring L. D. Campbell of Ohio Speaker was lost by a large majority. Its introduction gave rise to a long and acrimonious debate. The hundred and fiftieth ballot was taken with the following result: Banks, 88; Richardson, 65; Fuller, 29; Pennington, 2; scattering, 5.

The contest for the Speakership at Albany was concluded yesterday by the election of ORVILLE ROBINSON of Oswego, who was carried into the chair by Republican votes. Mr. Robinson was a supporter of Van Buren in 1848, and has uniformly acted with the Soft party on all questions except Canal Enlargement, in respect of which he has gone with the Whigs. He was returned to the Assembly last Fall by means of a great number of Republican votes, cast for him on personal rather than political grounds. For the post to which he has now been elevated he has every qualification, both of ability and fairness, and we doubt not will administer the office to the general satisfaction.

What Mr. Robinson's present position is politically, and how he is affected toward the recent abandonment by the Custom-House managers of his party of the only distinctive principles to which that party has professed allegiance, we are not well informed. It is said that he will acquiesce in that abandonment, and adhere to that party on the new slave-trading platform adopted at Syracuse; but that is a point on which we wait for more authoritative intelligence before we can fully admit it. But however that may be, we hold that the Republican members of the Assembly were perfectly right in casting their votes for him. As Mr. Prendergast, the Republican candidate for the Speakership, well said, in declining to be any longer voted for, the choice was between two evils, and to take the lesser was a duty. However much Mr. Robinson might be a supporter and friend of Slavery Extension, he could not possibly be more truly so than the Know-Nothing party of this State; while, at any rate, if he is such, he is the man to act openly and above-board, and cannot be charged with adding hypocrisy and false pretences to the crime of treachery to Freedom. Moreover, he is not guilty of the proscriptive doctrines and the base secret methods which the Know-Nothings are seeking to introduce into our politics. Altogether, then, since the Republican candidate could not possibly be elected under the plurality rule, the only proper course was to insure the election of Mr. Robinson as against his Hindoo competitor.

The Know-Nothings of New-Jersey chose their delegates yesterday to the National Convention at Philadelphia on the 22d of February. They are all opposed to George Law.

The America arrived at Halifax last night, with Liverpool dates to the 5th inst. The news presents no very important features. The peace rumors strengthen, but no official facts have yet transpired. The forces in the Crimea are very quiet.

The Board of Education succeeded last night, after balloting forty times, in electing a President for the ensuing year. Andrew H. Green of the Fourteenth Ward having on that ballot received the highest number of votes cast was declared elected. The election was subsequently made unanimous.

We cannot offer beef-eaters any consolation this week, as it will be seen by reference to our Cattle Market report on the last page that prices per head for all first-class bullocks were equal to 11½ to 12 cents a pound for the meat. It takes but a moderate drove of beefs at such prices to average \$100 a head. There were a great many poor, coarse, common oxen in market, but very few of any kind sold for less than ten cents a pound for the beef. It stands all parties in hand, at such prices, to inquire, "What shall we eat?" and see whether there is not something cheaper than beef.

We give very full reports this morning of the disasters on the coast of New-Jersey, and also the particulars of the loss of the packet ship St. Dennis of this port, by foundering at sea. Thirty-five persons found a watery grave in the St. Dennis, and eleven of her crew saved themselves in an open boat.

REPUBLICAN ORGANIZATION.

The following Call has been signed by the Chairman of the Republican Central Committee of five States, and will doubtless be signed by the others so soon as it shall have been presented for their approval. But the time fixed for the meeting is so near that it has been deemed advisable not to await further signatures before submitting it to the public.

Let it be distinctly understood that no nomination is to be made at this gathering, but only the time and place of holding a National Convention (should such be deemed advisable), agreed upon. Should a different mode of ascertaining and contracting the sentiment of the Republican party with regard to the Presidency in 1856 be deemed preferable, that will of course be adopted and recommended. It is contemplated in the beginning of a National movement designed to unite all the opponents of Slavery Extension in the Presidential contest before us.

To this end it is not necessary that anything like

a Mass Convention should be assembled, nor even one composed of Delegates from the several Congressional Districts. From two to ten wise, intelligent and upright men from each State which sees fit to be represented will be ample. We trust measures will be taken, in every Free State at least, to secure such a representation at Pittsburgh on the 22d of February.

TO THE REPUBLICANS OF THE UNITED STATES.
In accordance with what appears to be the general desire of the Republican party, and at the suggestion of a large portion of the Republican press, the undersigned, Chairman of the State Republican Committee of Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana and Wisconsin, hereby invite the Republicans of the Union to meet in formal Convention at Pittsburgh, on the 22d of February, 1856, for the purpose of perfecting the National Organization, and providing for a National Delegate Convention of the Republican party, at some subsequent day, to nominate candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, to be supported at the election in November, 1856.

A. P. STONE of Ohio. DAVID WILMOT of Pa.
J. Z. GOODRICH of Mass. LAWRENCE BRainerd of Vt.
WILLIAM A. WHITE of Wis.
Will the Republican press please copy.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The second Message of Gov. Clark we present in full to our readers this morning. It is a plainly-written, sensible paper. Its leading statements are as follows:

The debt of the General Fund at the close of the fiscal year, Sept. 30, 1855, was \$6,692,654.37; and the actual deficiency in the revenue of that fund was \$537,863.89. The appropriation of Canal revenues to the amount of \$200,000 did not help; for their continued deficiencies have prevented any aid from that quarter.

The capital of the School Fund was \$2,457,520.86, being an increase of \$32,398.89 during the year. Its revenue was \$143,127.73. The capital of the United States Deposit Fund was \$4,014,520; its revenue \$245,119. Literature Fund, \$265,620; revenue, \$16,831. The Sinking Funds for the redemption of the debts created by the loan of the credit of the State to various Railroad Companies, were \$146,077; contingent State debts on same account, \$770,000. The State Canals produced \$2,639,792; expenditures, \$989,792; surplus, \$1,650,000; enough for the Canal Debt Sinking Fund of \$1,300,000, and the General Fund Debt of \$350,000; but not enough to meet any part of the other requirements of the Constitution for interest on the loans for the enlargement, and appropriations toward a Sinking Fund for the extinguishment of the principal of such loans. In anticipation of this deficiency, provision was made for such appropriations, or at least a portion of them, out of the tax to be collected during the current fiscal year.

The Constitution limits loans to eighteen years. This limitation the Governor considers too small, and creates an annual charge upon the revenues beyond the ability of the canals to meet; and accordingly he recommends a constitutional amendment. He praises the contract system for canal repairs. The work of enlarging and completing the canals happily progresses. The six per cent loan of \$2,250,000 was taken at a premium of \$365,880. In June a loan of \$1,500,000 was issued for the redemption of the Canal Revenue certificates, and taken at a premium of \$204,511. A loan of \$4,500,000 issued upon the credit of the Sinking Fund, to pay \$4,000,000 of State stock falling due on January 1, 1856, and to meet deficiencies in the sinking Fund, has been made at only 5 per cent interest, and a considerable premium realized thereon. The credit of the State is unimpaired.

The Syracuse Salt-works are prosperous: inspected bushels, 6,000,000; increase, 250,000. New Salt-works are in progress. The revenue of one per cent is sufficient.

Sixteen banking associations and six individuals have commenced during the last fiscal year under the General Banking Law; eight of these came of expiring Safety-Fund banks. Four banking Associations and five banks gave notice of stopping business. Amount of circulating notes by banks and bankers, \$24,438,001; securities therefor, \$25,590,848, held by the Superintendent. Unredeemed circulating notes issued by banks incorporated by special acts, and whose charters have not expired, \$11,290,235. Outstanding circulation of specially incorporated banks, whose charters expired previously to the 30th September, \$5,431,386. The Safety-Fund bank matters promise fairly, and the Governor praises the banks as meriting confidence. They are local institutions with hardly an exception, confining their business to their neighborhoods. The Governor deprecates any change in the basis of currency securities, by affording a more available class of securities. He suggests a law restraining banks from making loans on the hypothecation of stocks beyond a reasonable percentage on their capital—thus compelling them to resume their legitimate functions, now departed from in the city, and affording facilities to the producing classes, now driven into "the street."

The amount of school moneys apportioned is \$1,110,000; \$800,000 of which are taxes; \$165,000, United States Deposit Fund; \$145,000, Common School Fund; Expended for Teachers, \$2,301,411; Libraries, \$55,216; Schoolhouses, &c., \$863,990. School Districts, 11,748; Children of proper age, 1,333,987; at District Schools, 900,523; Academies, 38,734; Colored, 5,243; Unincorporated, 53,764—leaving 225,854 not in attendance at any place of instruction, not counting Colleges. If the age of six were substituted for four, the minimum period, he thinks this proportion would be greatly reduced. The number of volumes in District Libraries is 1,105,730; School-Houses, 11,028, of which 9,356 are framed buildings. He calls attention to the defects of Public School policy; desires that every child should be educated, and recommends an Education Board for every town. The Annual Reports he pronounces inaccurate; and yet on these appropriations are made. He recommends the institution of School-Fund Commissioners; that the State Schools be entirely free; and makes various suggestions of School reform, some good, and some doubtful.

Of the improvements in the militia system he speaks favorably, and recommends the sale of the City Arsenal. He favors the plan of an Agricultural College. He thinks that the Emigration Commissioners will probably require legislative relief, and favors immigration and the Castle-Garden depot. The Harbor Commissioners are duly praised; as too the Railroad Commissioners. Various criminal reforms are justly set forth; and an important change regarding the challenging of jurors, which he lately advocated at length, recommended.

The population of the State is set down at 3,470,063—an increase since 1850 of 372,024; no great increase, we think, for the greatest of all the States. Native voters, 516,745; Naturalized, 135,076; Aliens, 638,746; Colored persons not taxed, 35,956; Indians, 3,945.

An additional judicial district of the Supreme Court is recommended, as well as two additional

Justices, to which this city is entitled. The management of the State Prisons is commended. Number of prisoners, 1,906—decrease 59; expenditures \$233,343; earnings \$198,230. The Governor recommends that a portion of the earnings of the prisoners be set aside for their benefit when at liberty—a capital suggestion. He offers some points for reform. He is conscious of the necessity of relieving the Executive of a portion of the burden of examining appeals for pardon and commutation of punishment; and thinks that greater discretionary power should be given to Judges. He praises the House of Refuge. He suggests an increase of Insane Asylums, and applauds the Blind and Deaf and Dumb, and Idiot Asylums. The claim of the Stock-poor Indians he admits. The immunity of this city from yellow fever is mentioned, and the granting of any increased powers necessary to preserve it recommended. The Temperance law is upheld by the Governor, morally and constitutionally. An appropriation for the State expenses in the Lemmon slave case is asked.

We consider the Message, upon the whole, a good one.

FROM WASHINGTON.

GOSSIP OF THE FEDERAL CITY.
Editorial Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday Even., Jan. 15, 1856.

I have not cared to remark on the distractions of the Nebraska Democracy in the House. They are but seventy-five to eighty when full, including Caruthers and Mordecai Oliver of Mo., Talbot of Ky., Watkins of Tenn., and Bowie of Md., who, though voting steadily for Richardson, are old-fashioned Henry Clay Whigs, whose only grounds of sympathy with the Democrats are devotion to Slavery and hostility to the Know-Nothings. But it is not by these that the present trouble in the camp is created. The difficulty is caused by Mr. Richardson's affirmations of the constitutionality of Slavery Restriction, though he is utterly opposed to such Restriction. But this admission of the abstract right to exclude Slavery from the Territories is very offensive to the South Carolinians and Mississippians, some of whom throw off from Mr. R. after the exposition of his views on Saturday, and the caucus of last night was held expressly to bring them back to the fold. The effort was an earnest one, but only in part successful. The little harmony secured is entirely superficial; the cauldron still bubbles beneath. Manifestly, there will be a lively time at the Cincinnati Presidential Convention.

The Plurality rule was nearly sustained to-day on the motion to lay it on the table—the vote standing One Hundred and Five for the motion to One Hundred and One against it. Several Democrats voted to stop fooling and elect a Speaker in the only manner now practicable, in abstract right to exclude Slavery from the Territories is very offensive to the South Carolinians and Mississippians, some of whom throw off from Mr. R. after the exposition of his views on Saturday, and the caucus of last night was held expressly to bring them back to the fold. The effort was an earnest one, but only in part successful. The little harmony secured is entirely superficial; the cauldron still bubbles beneath. Manifestly, there will be a lively time at the Cincinnati Presidential Convention.

Certain Democrats who had been expected to vote for the Plurality rule, and who had encouraged that expectation, excused themselves for doing otherwise to-day by asserting that Mr. Banks on Saturday favored amalgamation and negro equality with white men. I think this is enough of itself to condemn the whole business of catechizing candidates for such a post as that of Speaker. Mr. Banksdale asked Mr. Banks whether he believed the negro equal to the white man, &c. Mr. Banks gravely replied that he understood it to be a natural law, that of two races brought into intimate relations the inferior always succumbed to and was absorbed by the superior; and he proposed to await the developments of the future before deciding which race in this country should swallow up the other. This was simply a take-off on the absurdity of asking such questions, and was accordingly received with a shout by House. Yet persons holding the positions of Statesmen offer this as their excuse for resisting the Plurality rule!

—A word on another point. I remarked, in a letter on the All-Night Session, that there were several gaps in the Pennsylvania line on that occasion, which was perfectly true. But I did not mean to imply that the great body of the Pennsylvania Delegation were not at their posts earnestly and effectively supporting Mr. Banks through that long Winter night. Messrs. Allison, J. H. Campbell, Dick, Grow, Pearce, Purviance, Roberts, Todd, and I think one or two more, were resisting adjournments and pressing an election to the last. From no quarter has Mr. Banks been more heartily and resolutely sustained than from Pennsylvania; and though some of her Members happened to be away (paired) on that occasion, they are no less firm than the others.

The Telegraph makes a serious blunder, which I see THE TRIBUNE has followed, in representing Mr. Banks as having on Saturday, when under catechism, referred to some vote or speech of his last Session as indicating his views on the Tariff question. He said nothing of the sort. The passage thus misapprehended was a reference to "the record" for his views on Americanism. He pronounced no views on the Tariff question, but intimated that he should make resistance to the Nebraska inquiry the pivot of his entire course.

H. G.

NEW-JERSEY DELEGATES TO THE KNOW-NOTHING STATE CONVENTION—OPPOSITION TO GEORGE LAW.—The Conventions of the Know-Nothings were held in the different Congressional Districts in New-Jersey yesterday to select delegates to attend the Know-Nothing National Convention at Philadelphia on the 22d of February next. The following is the list of Delegates:

The 1st District Convention, in which Atlantic, Cape May, Cumberland, Camden, Gloucester and Salem Counties were represented, was held at Bridgeton. No intelligence has been received of its proceedings.

The 11th District Convention, composed of delegates from Burlington, Monmouth, Mercer and Ocean Counties, met at Bordentown. E. H. Grandin of Trenton was chosen delegate.

In the 11th District, comprising Hunterdon, Middlesex, Somerset and Warren Counties, the Convention met at New-Brunswick and selected Mr. Cornell of Weston, Somerset County.

In the 14th District, which includes within its limits Bergen, Morris, Passaic and Sussex Counties, the Convention was held at Morristown. Judge Ephraim Marsh was chosen delegate.

The 15th District Convention, composed of the delegates from Hudson and Essex Counties, met at

O. U. A. Hall, Newark. John R. Marks of Newark was chosen delegate.

These delegates are opposed to the nomination of George Law! They are understood not to be pledged for any candidate, but it is supposed that they are in favor of Commodore Stockton. This opinion is rendered the more probable by the recent announcement, evidently upon authority, that after the meeting of the Know-Nothing State Council in February next the Order in New-Jersey will resolve itself into an open American organization, of which stripe of Natives the Commodore is the candidate for the Presidency.

In the 15th District the delegate was required to pledge himself to adhere to the National Council Platform, including the celebrated Twelfth Section.

THE LATEST NEWS.
RECEIVED BY
MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

Editorial Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 16, 1856.

A stormy, personal, irregular debate took place in the House to-day, incited by Mr. Thorton of Iowa, who, undisturbedly, offered a resolve that Mr. L. D. Campbell of Ohio be the Speaker. This was voted down by 150 to 50; but it gave an opportunity for Mr. Dunn to display his intense malignity to the utmost. He gave the Anti-Nebraska Members public notice that he would never vote for Mr. Banks, but would vote for anybody else. He was triumphantly answered by Mr. Sherman of Ohio. Some eleven feet beside Dunn's were exposed during the debate. A ballot was then had, Banks lacking 10, and the House adjourned.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The Anti-Nebraska Members met in caucus to-night. Mr. Banks spoke briefly, relieving his friends from all obligation to support him, and asking them to do what was best; he pledged himself to support heartily any candidate who might be nominated. Mr. Campbell proposed to have no candidate for the next two days, but that each man vote as he might choose. It was agreed on all hands that the past should go for nothing, and each one vote now as if Congress was just assembling. It was strongly urged that a new candidate might be elected at once. A resolution was passed to offer the plurality rule every morning.

After a full discussion the caucus took a ballot for Speaker. Mr. Banks received sixty-six votes; Campbell twelve; Pennington five; scattering six. So they stick to Banks.

XXXIVTH CONGRESS.
FIRST SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 16, 1856.

Mr. THORINGTON offered a resolution that Lewis D. Campbell be declared Speaker.

Mr. THORINGTON said his reason for offering the resolution was to contribute his mite toward an organization. He had proposed Mr. Campbell's name because he had been elected to as few objectionable to some portions of the House than Mr. Banks. Mr. GALLAGHER, though personally favorable to Mr. Campbell, could not change his position till he was assured of a general sentiment in Mr. Campbell's favor.

Mr. GIDDINGS said the resolution was thrown into the House without consulting those voting for Mr. Banks, by whom he would stand until he could see that he could change his vote for the better.

Mr. MACE said the fault of the House remaining unorganized was attributable to the Anti-Nebraska Allies, who have a majority, and can at any time elect a Speaker if they surrender their personal preferences.

Mr. PURVIANCE said his sentiments were not in accordance with those advanced by Mr. Mace. He (Purviance) attributed to the Democrats the failure to organize.

Mr. SAGE and Mr. WASHINGTON (Mo.) considered the introduction of the resolution ill-timed and mischievous.

Other Members also explained—including Mr. CAMPBELL (Ohio) who said his name was used without his knowledge or authority.

The result was a tie—50 against 50.

Mr. COMSTOCK offered a resolution (which he afterward withdrew) declaring Mr. Mace Speaker.

Mr. DUNN, in explaining his course, said he would submit to no caucus which presented to him the name of Banks.

The remarks of Mr. Dunn stimulated Messrs. SAGE, BENTON, PENNINGTON and Mr. CAMPBELL of Ohio, to participate in the debate, which involved the action of the Republicans respecting their candidates for Speaker.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEENTH BALLOT.

Banks..... 88 Richardson..... 63
Fuller..... 28 Pennington..... 5
Scattering..... 5

Necessary for a choice, 98. Adjourned.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 16, 1856.

Messrs. Boyce, McQueen, and Keith, being now satisfied with Mr. Richardson's explanation, have returned to his support. Mr. Faulkner intends, if no Speaker is elected by Monday, to submit a proposition that Members resign, and the House adjourn to meet again on the first Monday in May next.

An Anti-Nebraska Caucus is to be held to-night, suggested by Mr. Campbell of Ohio. The debate to-day has apparently rather damaged than improved the prospects of Mr. Banks.

The dispatches of our Government by the Atlantic contain nothing particularly important concerning affairs between the United States and Great Britain. The great Responder case has been decided in favor of Messrs. Justice and Johnson.

The opinion of the United States Circuit Court in this important case, which was argued last Summer at Cincinnati by the Hon. Reverdy Johnson and E. N. Dickerson for Mr. McCormick, and E. M. Stanton and George Harding for defendants. The decision on all of the points is in favor of the defendants. The Court held:

First: That many's Resping Machine does not infringe any of the patents of Mr. McCormick.

Second: That the lever and reel-post used in many's machines are not the same, in form or principle, as the improvements patented by Mr. McCormick in 1845, and are no infringement.

Third: That several useful improvements invented and patented by John H. Many are not covered by McCormick's patent, but are different in form and principle, and consequently no infringement.

The injunction was refused, and the bill dismissed at cost of complainant.

The Court fully sustains the validity of McCormick's patents, and pays a high compliment to the patentee. An appeal has been taken to the United States Supreme Court.

Com. Morris is seriously ill at his residence in this city. His disease is an affection of the lungs.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 16—11½ p.m. Ninety members were present at the Anti-Nebraska caucus at the Capitol to-night, including three Pennsylvania men. Mr. Campbell of Ohio presided. The meeting was more harmonious than was anticipated.

Mr. Waldron offered a resolution (subsequently withdrawn) in effect declaring against offering, in the House, individual propositions independently of general consultation.

Messrs. Waldron, Leiter, Kunkle, Grow, Norton, Watson, Simmons, Banks, and others participated in the discussion regarding the binding effect of the previous formal nomination of Banks.

Mr. Banks desired gentlemen not to consider themselves under implied obligations to vote for him.

A ballot for candidate was then taken, resulting as follows: Banks, 66; Campbell, 12; Pennington, 4; scattering, 7. The nomination of Mr. Banks was then declared unanimous, and a Committee of five was appointed with authority to call any future caucus on the application of ten members.

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF WISCONSIN.
MADISON, Wis., Wednesday, Jan. 16, 1856.
Attorney-General Smith fled to-day in the Supreme Court, on behalf of Mr. Bashford, an information, on which the Court issued a writ of *habeas corpus* demanding by what authority he was offering, in the office of Governor. Twenty days is allowed for an answer.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 16, 1856.
John Pyne, esq., was admitted to practice in this Court.

Cases No. 42 and 43.—Heirs of Gen. La Fayette vs. Joseph Kent and al. Same vs. Edward C. Carter et al. Argument was continued by Mr. Taylor for plaintiffs and Mr. Jamin for defendants.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA AT HALIFAX.

(By the House Printing Telegraph—Office, No. 21 Wall street.)
HALIFAX, Wednesday, Jan. 16, 1856.

The R. M. steamship America, Capt. Shannon, from Liverpool on the morning of the 5th inst., arrived here at 7 o'clock this evening.

The America reports, January 5th, off Holy Head, at 9.30 p.m., a steamer supposed to be the U. S. M. steamer Baltic. January 10th, at 5.30 p.m., in lat. 49. 21 N., long. 33. 30 W., spoke the brig Ann Johnston, from Greenwich, bound to St. John's, N. F., under jury topmast, but she did not require any assistance.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

There is nothing new of an official character, with respect to the Peace Negotiations, but there is evidently in quarters usually well informed a growing impression that negotiations will not terminate in a satisfactory manner.

Count Nesselrode has addressed a circular note to the representatives of Russia at the chief foreign Courts, dated St. Petersburg, Dec. 22. In this note it is stated that Russia accepts the third point relative to the neutralization of the Black Sea, in the following sense: That Turkey's right to close the Straits be maintained; that no ships of war be admitted in the Black Sea excepting those of Russia; that the number of ships of war so maintained be mutually arranged by Russia and Turkey, and that it be ratified by direct special treaty between these two Powers without the interference of other nations. This interpretation the Allies consider to be inadmissible.

The *Journal des Debats* publishes an analysis of this circular. The circular notes that the desire expressed by the Emperor of the French at a public solemnity in favor of a prompt and durable peace, was at the same time, and still is the dearest wish of the Emperor Alexander. Referring to the Vienna Conference the Circular casts upon the Allies the blame of having rendered them abortive. So long as his enemies resolved to substitute force for the spirit of justice and conciliation, the Czar was obliged to remain silent; but as soon as he heard that his enemies were disposed to take up again the negotiations of peace on the basis of the Four Points, he did not hesitate to come forward frankly to meet those pacific dispositions and to seek frankly a possible solution for the Third Point.

The Circular concludes by saying that Russia calmly and confidently awaits the decision of her enemies. When Austria and the Western Powers agreed on the conditions to be sent, they were to communicate to the other Powers what those terms were. Until these terms should have reached their destination, secrecy was to be kept.

The *Journal des Debats* says: It is expected that the reply of Count Nesselrode will be in conformity with the declarations contained in his circular of December 22. Our correspondents at Berlin do not expect that Count Nesselrode's mission will prove a successful one. They think it very likely, however, that the Ambassador may defer to his Government, and demand new instructions before taking decisive and irrevocable steps. Nothing gives reason to believe that Russia abandons the ground upon which she has hitherto persisted in taking her stand. We are assured that she would rather incur the risk of a third campaign than do so.

Count Esterhazy reached St. Petersburg on the 26th, and the next day had the propositions before the Russian Cabinet. On the 28th, Count Bulow communicated to Prince Gorchakoff, at Vienna, the terms on which the Western Powers would accept of peace, and stated that those terms were already published. Russia has been known, in Nesselrode's circular, her willingness to treat for the neutralization of the Black Sea, but it is expected that she will absolutely refuse to assent to the requirement of "cession of territory" to keep open the Danube. By the phrase "cession of territory" is meant the cession of that part of Bessarabia which lies between the fortress of Chotouk on the north, Salt Lake Sagayk on the south, and the River Pruth on the west. Three weeks from the day of delivery is the time allowed for consideration.

Notwithstanding all appearances, it is strongly suspected that Austria will not take the field against Russia in the Spring unless previously assured of the active support of the Germanic Bund.

The *Wiener Gazette* states that an additional article touching the Third Point has been added to the treaty of December 2, between Austria, France and England. It does not, however, impose on Austria the obligation of taking part in the war upon the eventual refusal of Russia to accept the Third Point as interpreted by Austria and the Allies.

Letters from Constantinople state that the Austrian Government has made a satisfactory explanation to the Porte respecting the seizure of Col. Turr on Ottoman Territory. Other accounts from Constantinople say that the popularity of Omer Pasha has been much diminished by reason of the failure of his present expedition.

PRUSSIA.

The Court is not pleased with Baron Seebach's mission to St. Petersburg, and Col. Mantouffier is sent to Dresden to demand positively to what extent Bavaria and Saxony have engaged themselves with the West-Prussian allies. He will only take the field in the event of a Prussian ultimatum to deliver a reply to the letter in which Austria notified Prussia of the new measures taken at St. Petersburg.

The German *Frankfurt Journal* learns that Baron Seebach's mission to St. Petersburg is the result of an arrangement between the Courts of Munich and Saxony.

From Sweden the accounts are very warlike. Commanders have received instructions marked "private" to refuse leave of absence, and to have regiments in the highest state of efficiency for Spring. Military and naval manufactures work incessantly, and the indications are that in accordance with the secret article of the treaty, Sweden will only take the field in the event of a Prussian ultimatum to deliver a reply to the letter in which Austria notified Prussia of the new measures taken at St. Petersburg.

The German *Frankfurt Journal* learns that Baron Seebach's mission to St